Mr. Carlisle's Peculiarities and Strong Points by One Who Knows Him Intimately-Mr. Hoke Smith at His Georgia Home-Mr. Herbert's Qualifications.



Carlisle until I came to Washington, in the last days of the Fortyseventh Congress, Mr. Keifer was then Speaker, but at the election in 1882 the democrats had carried the House and Mr. Carliple was opposing Mr. Randall for the speakership of the next House, I came to Mr.

TWENTY PAGES.

from Kentucky yet, or whether you intend to?" | measure by the four walls of the court room,

Mr. Carlisle fairly glared at the correspondent, saying: "I will make no statement whatever. I am making no statements to any one." By that time the elevator had reached the Senate floor and we both got out. As we walked away that the democratic state convention, of

I said: "Mr. Carlisle, you treated that man pretty badly." "Well," he said. "I intended to." I said. "What for? He is a nice man." the debate. He was opposed by some of the ablest men and most influential politicians in

O. O. STEALEY.

and at twenty-six he was a prominent figure

in the campaign which put little Alexander

Mr. Smith is not a Georgian by birth, but

came to that state from North Carolins in 1873

A YOUNG LAWYER.

H. Stephens in the gubernatorial chair.

Carlisle with one of Mr. Watterson's characteristic letters of introduction, which read: "This is my friend. He will not only represent the Courier Journal in Washington, but he will be as well my personal representative. Treat him as you would me." Mr. Carlisle was elected easily over Randail for Speaker, but it was at least two years before I could say I knew the man. I found him an exceedingly hard man to become sequainted with. I studied him closely during his first term as Speaker and came to the conclusion at the end of the term that he was a cold man and I almost despaired of ever being well acquainted with him. I never dreamed that I could be on intimate terms with him or any one of what I judged at that time to be his nature. It did not seem to me then that he could be intimate and familiar with any one, and as a matter of fact I do not think now that he has many intimate friends. By that I mean to imply that I think he has but very few friends who enjoy his utmost and implicit confidence. But Mr. Carlisle is a kind and generous man and loyal to his friends and when once your friend is your friend always. All who have his friendship know this to be true.

DIFFICULT TO GET ACQUAINTED WITH. He is one of the most cautious men that I have ever met in public life. In the beginning of the Forty-ninth Congress, his second term of Speaker, he offered me an official and conadential connection. My duties were, as I understood them to be, to keep myself posted on what was going on in the House, inside and outside, note what the leading newspapers of the country were saying about legislation, and all, if any, of the criticisms made upon the House organization. In connection with this I had some little clerical duties to perform, but not enough to consume any material por-tion of my time. During the next two years I got to know Mr. Carlisle better than I ever expected and he was not as severe a man as I had rated him. In many respects he is the quickest man to see a point and clinch it of any man I ever knew. Every day a dozen or more members would flock into his room before any man I ever knew. Every day a dozen or more members would flock into his room before the House met, appealing for recognition in order to get their bills through. He dealt with these importunities with neatness and dispatch. A member would ask for recognition. "What for?" he was deposed by some of the ablest men and most influential politicians in that two or three years ago misrepresented me outrageously." I said: "You must be mistaken in your man." He replied: "No, I am not. That is —, is it not?" "No," I said, "that is not may not man outrageously." I said: "You must be mistaken in your man." He replied: "No, I am not. That is —, is it not?" "No," I said, "that is not may not may not man outrageously." I said: "You must be mistaken in your man." He replied: "No, I am not. That is —, is it not?" "No," I said, "that is not may not man outrageously." I said: "You must be mistaken in the two or three years ago misrepresented me ablest men and most influential politicians in the two or three years ago misrepresented me outrageously." I said: "You must be mistaken in your man." He replied: "No, I am not. That is —, is it not?" "No," I said, "that is not. —." naming who the correspondent was. "The man you speak of has been dead a year." "Well, I am sorry then. He looks like — was canned. Only in the local campaigns did he figure for then the state, but he carried his point and the rule was changed.

The man not. The is the sithe same and not. The is the state, but he carried his point and the rule was changed.

Only in the local campaigns did he figure for the next few years. He devoted himself to his profession and accumulated property which he bought was paper and pointing to a paragraph, said: "Now, was a strey dispatch

of the House to recognize some men offer a bill repealing the tobacco tax. Mr. Carlisle was besieged by members individually Carlisle was besieged by members individually and in groups for three or four days demanding recognition for the purpose alluded to. He firmly refused all their urgent pleas and demands. Finally a petition was circulated in the House signed by a majority of the whole House earnestly requesting that he allow the repeal bill to be brought in; and one morning I found his room filled with a clamorous crowd of members, urgang him to accorde to the change my opinion upon this question. policy of the party, I will carefully consider their request. The petitioners withdrew very much crestfallen. As the door closed upon them Mr. Carlisle walked up and down the floor several times and said: "This tobacco

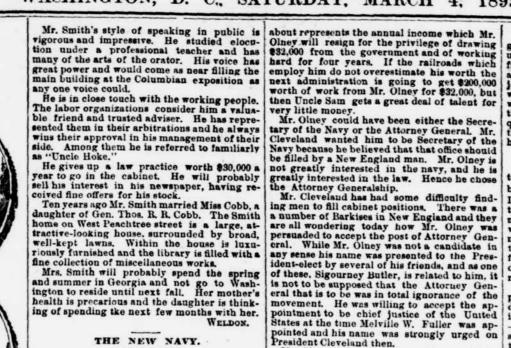
tax shall not be repealed as long as I can pre-vent it, unless some custom house taxes equal in smount go with it. I will resign my posi-ONLY LITTLE THINGS DISTURB HIM.

Carlisle is always cool and equal to the occasion. Big things disturb him but little. It is the small things that come up in life which snnoy him. When Speaker he had but little patronage to bestow outside of two or three clerks and a messenger. It was made his duty to name two men to manipulate the elevate Cartisle more real annoyance than did his enmen, slammed the door and said: "I wish that elevator would sink. I never con then, for he had a great deal of experience

HE HAS KEEN DISCERNMENT And can see through big knotty question nory in not forgetting the corresp

## The Evening Star.





blue eyes that light a ruddy, genial countenance, with light brown mustache and beard, and above all the address and presence of a man in above all the address and presence of a man in the full prime of life of that high quality that is inseparable from the best birthright, breeding and association, the quality that exemplifies dignity and gentility. These things suggest the outward type of man that Hilary A. Herbert of Alabama fits. Col. Herbert was a young lawyer at Greenville, a typical southern town in a fertile cotton country, south of the capital of the state and the first capital of the confederacy when the civil war began. He enlisted in the eighth Alabama infantry, one of the first regiments to go to the front in Virginia. Entering as a lieutenant he rose steadily to be colonel of his regiment. It was one of the famous regiments of the Army of Northern Virginia, and participated in nearly every one of the severest and most celebrated battles of the struggles of that army, whose infantry an English historian has described as incompara-ble in the history of the world. Col. Herbert and the eighth regiment fought it out to the end, never losing their colors until the last banner was furled at Appomattox. Mr. Herbert was a major at the Sunday's battle of Seven Pines, when he was so terribly wounded in the left arm that he scarcely ever after had any use of it, several bones having to be taken out. When exchanged he rejoined his regiment, which had been commanded by Gov. John Anthony Winston of Alabama, who had resigned on account of sickness, and became its colonel. Col. Herbert was again wounded in the awful battle of May 6 in the Wilderness, but his vigorous vitality soon restored him to duty, and he stayed with the falling fortunes of his people until they sadly turned their backs upon the scenes of their conquest and overwhelming to take up the duties of good citizenship which their old chief commander, Gen, Lee, had en-joined upon them that fateful April day in 1865. None went more manfully to retrieve a broken fortune and to help rebuild a desolated

Not a timid man is altogether a mistaken one. He is a man of strong will and extraordinary nerve power when emergency requires. While Speaker I have seen him tried on several occursions when it took a man of great moral courses to meet the requirements. An instance of this kind can be cited during his last term as Speaker. A strong and extraordinary pressure was brought to bear upon him from his own and of the House to recognize some member to some and the special secretary of the Treasury, and would immediately issue bonds, and, if necessary, and would inmediately issue bonds, and, if necessary of the Treasury, and would inmediately issue bonds, and, if necessary of the Treasury, and would inmediately issue bonds, and, if necessary, is that not a nice thing to send out when I have never said anything of the kind to any man in the world. You will oblige me if you have it corrected. I can't imagine for the life of me how such an incredible story could be sent out."

BIS RECREATIONS.

While Mr. Carlisle is a great brain worker and always and such an incredible and to help rebuild a desolated in As a NEWSPAPER MAN.

Four or five years ago he bought the control-ling interest in a struggling evening paper.

From that day he was more in touch with the people of the state. The Farmers' Alliance movement started in Georgia and spread repulsive and the people of the state. The Farmers' Alliance movement started in Georgia and spread always a disciplinarian, Col. Herbert was, as he people of the state. The Farmers' Alliance movement started in Georgia and spread repulsive and the people of the state. The Farmers' Alliance movement started in Georgia and spread repulsive and the people of the state. The Farmers' Alliance movement started in Georgia and spread repulsive always a disciplinarian, Col. Herbert was always a disciplinarian, Col. Herbert was always a di him to share with them: in fact, he led then what most tried their mettle and endurance, and when off duty he was literally one of the boys, as genially democratic in his manners as the most easy-going soul among them." Among Then the campaign for the United States the most easy-going soul among them." Among Senate came on. Gen. John B. Gordon was the most grateful recognitions of his present

the most prominent candidate. Mr. Smith's

other had married a daughter of gratulation which have gone to him from his Gen. Gordon. Mr. Smith took charge of Gen. Gordon's canvass and he displayed fine ability as a manager. This brought him more promisurviving comrades-in-arms.

Another of his old regiment said: "And he's just the kind of man who would be willing to nently forward than any previous event of his suffer all and more than he did for the confederacy to see the American navy flourish as the Last year the third party and the aggressive fight against Cleveland were both sprung on Georgia at the same time. The Atlanta Constiinest in the world."

A DEVOTED FRIEND. One of Col. Herbert's best characteristics tution, the leading daily paper in the south, advocated Senator Hill. Mr. Smith, through has been the devotion of his friendships the Journal, set up Mr. Cleveland. A long throughout years of change and vicissitude. A and hard fought campaign was conducted. Indeed, it was the most stubborn fight against signal instance of it is in the fact that the pres ent clerk of the committee on naval affairs at Washington, Mr. Joseph Baumer, who served in that capacity with Col. Herbert in the Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Congresses, was with Mr. Cleveland outside of New York. Mr. Cleveland outside of New York. All Georgia was agitated. The democrats divided and the farmers kept going off into the new party. One morning it was announced that Mr. Cleveland would pass through Atlanta on his way from Joe Jefferson's Louisiana home to the north. Hoke Smith suggested an ovathe drumsticks for a rifle with so effective purtion. When the train rolled in the streets pose that only extreme youth kept him from accepting promotion he had won and which had been proffered him. His fidelity to duty were thronged. The train was held a few minutes to allow the distinguished traveler to speak, an opportunity which he was not slow to avail himself of. The ring politicians were attracted Col. Herbert and a lasting friendship and association resulted. against Cleveland, but that demonstration was Resuming the practice of law, for which he had been trained at the University of Vinginia

departments on the other side of the table.

against Cleveland, our that took on new vigor, convincing. Hoke Smith took on new vigor, and from that time Georgia was stirred in by Prof. Minor. Col. Herbert soon got business and reputation which made him an enviable every nook and corner. He organized the Cleveland men in each county. name at the bar and throughout the state. When the state convention came, Hoke Smith ran it. He had the strength to override precedent if he chose and send a solid delega-AS A MAN OF LETTERS. Col. Herbert has been a man of letters tion for Cleveland to Chicago. The delegati went divided, with Smith leading the Clevela vell as actions. He has been often importuned o write for the press and for magazines and

has always consented when it was in a public forces. Mr. Smith was in the private conferences with Mr. Whitney, Mr. Dickinson and Mr. Cleveland's closest friends. He made a cause. Conspicuously effective for this pose of good may be mentioned his con strong impression on them. His manner is intense, and he has a sledge-hammer way of his ory of the navy written eight years ago for Representative Wm. L. Wilson's book on the na-tional democratic party. One of Col. Herbert's presenting his views. The Warwicks saw in this young, smooth-faced man from Georgia a best literary efforts was an address to the Alabama Bar Association on "The Supreme Court in Politics," published in 1883, "Why the South is Solid" was a volume edited by him with chapters from a number of leading southern statesmen on the subject. It was published shrewd and safe counselor. DEFEATED THE THIRD PARTY. No one rejoiced more at the nominations of the convention than Hoke Smith. He came home and worked night and day for Mr. Clevejust at the time when the south, to use a phrase popular after the end of the carpet bag regime, was "disenthralled" and united against anyland. He rendered valuable service in the to defeat. On the day following Mr. Cleveland's election At anta went wild and Hoke Smith led the jubilee celebration with poyish glee. He and a large crowd surrounded the Constitution office, Mr. Smith carried off Capt. Howell and arm and arm they marched through the street followed by ten thousand men and boys. The State said that Hoke Smith had were sent in the extraction. ports have been models of good taste and in-structiveness and give assurance of better and richer fruits of his ability in the future. There are many who say that much of the credit accorded to Mr. Whitney. Mr. Cleveland's first Secretary of the Navy. was evolved from Col. after accepting the post of Secretary of the In-terior, his fellow-citizens met him at the de-pot and gave him an ovation. It was the first Herbert's industrious and efficient chairman ship of the navel affairs committee and these people predict his will be the best administra-tion the Navy Department has ever had. time an office in the cabinet had been conferred on an Atlantian and all the people accepted it as a special honor and overwhelmed Mr. Smith with enthusiastic congratulations.

PERSONAL APPEARANCE. Hoke Smith is six feet tall and has a broad heavy frame. His fine head is splendidly poised on a neck which suggests uncommon pertinacity and vitality. As a matter of fact, the new Secretary of the Interior has remarks ready speech and activity. He has a strik-able capacity for work. He is untiring and appearance and would attract attention rushes business through, though not with unhis ready speech and activity. He has a striking appearance and would attract attention
anywhere. His physique is sturdy and he
looks a leader of men. His associates naturally
acce, ted his leadership and at the age of
twenty-one Hoke Smith was regarded as one
of the continuous of the worlds growing city. of the coming men of the rapidly growing city.

BIS FIRST MARKED SUCCESS

at the bar was in conducting a damage suit for

at the bar was in conducting a damage suit for a large sum, the plaintiff having been injured in another state. The case involved some intricate questions of law and the bar of two states watched it with interest. Mr. Smith won it over distinguished counsel representing the defendant corporation. His fee in this suit gave him a start and the victory brought him a rush of patronage. It really made him, He won case after case and the older lawyers naw young Smith cutting into their practice, but there was no help for it. Litigants sought the counsel of the attorney who seemed invincible before juries. At the age of 25 he had a practice which paid him a hansome income and was second to none at the Atlanta bar. And lall this had come within two years.

A lawyer's reputation is confined in a great will dictates, and this is moderate enough.

fine collection of miscellaneous works.

Mrs. Smith will probably spend the spring and summer in Georgia and not go to Washington to reside until next fall. Her mother's eral that is to be was in total ignorance of the

ington to reside until next fall. Her mother's health is precarious and the daughter is thinking of spending the next few months with her.

WELDON.

THE NEW NAVY.

Col. Herbert, the Man Who Will Endeavor to Continue Its Growth.

Montgomery, Ala., March 2.—A robust figure, a little stronger in all its symmetrical proportions than the average, keenly observant blue eyes that light a ruddy, genial countenance,

just above the entrance and the other, much narrower, jutting out from one of the windows. Ou each side of the doorway are columns in colonial style. The summer home of the Olneys is at Falmouth.

Air. Olney is fond of his club and he delights in dinner giving. The official hospitality of the new Attorney General is likely to extend in that direction rather than toward big receptions or dancing parties. Mr. Olney has a good constitution and he does not look his age. Selected when the was presented in the Albany Argus and was well when the was present to Washington. When it got here Mr. Cleveland's private secretary—first when Cleveland in that direction rather than toward big receptions or dancing parties. Mr. Olney has a good constitution and he does not look his age. Selected had ordered me back, the government would cellent tennis player. He walks a great deal. He was at one time devoted to horseback rid-

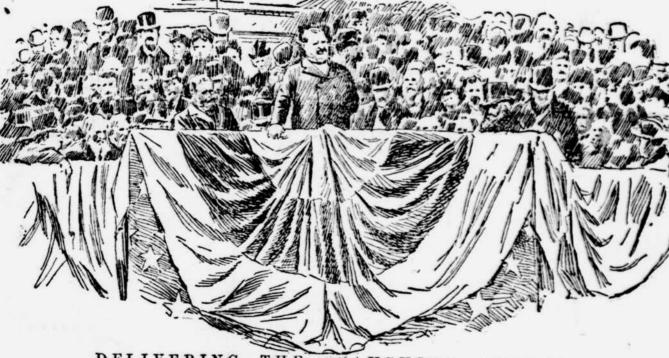
PART THREE.

"And my friend who sits here,' he said, pointing his fluger at the son of Erin. 'What duty do you think he pays on that shirt that he is wearing? My friend, my democratic friend—for I can see by your honest face that you are a good democrat—what are you taxed on that shirt for the benefit of the robber barons? Ninety per cent, my friend! Ninety per cent. 'The Irishman got up in his place and said: 'The Irishman got up in his place and said: 'The Irishman got up in his place and said: 'There was a great here the series and ability and enjoys a most enviable reputation for integrity of purpose. He is a native of Indiana, where he was born fifty-nine years ago. He was a poor boy, his father having died while he was young and he had to earn his education by hard work as well as by diligent study. He began the practice of law while young.

He was an active worker for Freemont in 1846. He served in the Indiana legislature and has been a candidate for Congress. He was a prointed district judge by Grant.

Only the central portion of the Control of the Served of the notice and ability and enjoys a most enviable reputation for integrity of purpose. He is a native of Indiana, where he was born fifty-nine years ago. He was a poor boy, his father having died while he was young and he had to earn his education by hard work as well as by diligent study. He began the practice of law while young.

He is regarded as a man of force and ability and enjoys a most enviable reputation for integrity of purpose. He is a native of Indiana legislature and and 2d streets there were a number of small frames, one of them bearing the sign "Moses Black, white and 2d street shere were a number of small frames, one of them bearing the sign "Moses Black, white and 2d street shere were a number of small frames, one of them bearing the sign "Moses Black, white and 2d street shere were a number of small frames, one of them bearing the sign "Moses Black, white



DELIVERING THE INAUGURAL ADRESS.

is not unlikely to take it up again in Washington if he finds the duties of his office confining. At his summer home in Falmouth be enjoy fly fishing and taking long walks about the country. Mr. Olney is not a reader of law alone. He is a devoted student of general literature and he has one of the finest private libraries in Boston. He is also a musician. His voice has been cultivated and he freque n the drawing room.

sings in the drawing room.

With all these personal accomplishments, Mr With all these personal accompositions to social Olney should be quite acceptable to social Washington. As to his legal qualifications for Washington. As I have suggested, are un question and its bar as I have suggested. his post they, as I have suggested, areun questioned. Mr. Olney, if not the active head, one of the leaders of the bar of New England His specialty is corporation law and in the drawing of deeds and wills and contracts he is dmitted to have no superior. J. G. R.

HE COMES FROM NEBRASEA.

Good Things the Friends and Political Enc mies of Mr. Morton Say About Him. brasks the republicans lost no opportunity to say a good word for the democratic nominee-Recently Co'. Herbert wrote an article on 'Alabama now in press. All that Col. Herbert has written evinces a facility of pleasing expression that belongs only to men of literary tastes and talents. His committee reforeign to the real sentiments of the people who uttered them, as Mr. Valentine, the sergeant-at-arms of the United States Senate, who was an active agent in the campaign, tes-

"Mr. Morton has as many friends personally in the republican party as he has in the democratic," said Mr. Valentine, talking with me a few days ago about Mr. Morton's appointment.
"He is a strong man—one of the strongest
named for the cabinet by Mr. Cleveland. He Something Ahout Richard Olney, the New Attorney General.

Boston. March 2.—Richard Olney will be another of the heavy weights in Cleveland's cabinet. He was described by one of Boston's leading journals just after his selection as "slightly below medium stature," and by another as "of good height." As a matter of fact, Mr. Olney is not at all below the medium and he is broad-shouldered and heavily built. He can sit between Carlisle and Lamont in the cabinet meetings and help to balance the heavy weights from the Interior and Post Office departments on the other side of the table. was a prominent figure in the politics of Nein choosing a representative of New England for his first cabinet. Mr. Oiney is of good New England ancestry, as was Mr. Endicott. He is not self-made in the sense in which Mr. Hoke Smith and Mr. Lamont carved out their futures, but he owes his success in life to individual merit and to earnest effort. He is the leading lawyer of New England today. which Congressman Bryan and Gov. Boydunged the democrate to vote the populist ticket, Morton spoke strongly against it. Morton spoiled his own chances by coming on against silver. He is an anti-silver man and there are three silver democrate to one anti-silver democrate in Nebraska. One of

ident to send him a 250-word message (collect) ident to send him a 250-word message (collect) in reply. We got a good deal of fun out of it altogether. It was all good natured. Mr. Morton likes fun."

Mn. Manderson's high opinion.

I asked Senator Manderson, the President in politics nearly all his life. He was born in Kentuckv fifty-eight years ago. After limited advantages of education he became a school teacher, and while teaching studied law. Being a careful student and a man of fine mind he advanced

pro tempore of the Senate, for an estimate of Mr. Morton and this was his reply:

"I can simply say that I have known J. Sterling Morton, who is to be the Secretary of Agriculture under the incoming administration, for nearly twenty-five years. He is a man of exceptional ability and with much originality of thought. Although I differ with him very radically politically, I have very high respect for him because of his manly qualities and thorough honesty of purpose. He has been closely identified with the trans-Missouri country for nearly forty years, being Missouri country for nearly forty years, being one of the earliest settlers of the state of Nebraska. He is a practical agriculturist and has made his farm not only a pleasant abode, but a lease of model. but a place of profit. He is the originator of 'Arbor day' and as the result of his effort tree planting in the west has become a matter of pleasant rivalry and agreeable competition, think him a valuable member of the propose new cabinet, and my prediction is that he will take rank as one of the best of those who compose it. He is a partisan in the strictest sense of the term, and by reason of his stalwart

> GEORGE GRANTHAM BAIN. THE CABINET IN BRIEF.

democracy is well fitted to be an adviser of

Short Sketches of the Men Who Will Be Richard Olney is one of the most distinguished lawyers in Massachusetts and is regarded as the leader at the bar in Boston. He is president of the bar association and has a practice which brings him an immense income each year. This he sacrificed to enter the cabinet. He comes of one of the families of which Massachusetts is proud, he holds himself as proud a position as that held by his ancestors, who settled in Salem in 1635. He was born in 1835, graduated from the Brown University in '56; graduated from the Harvard law school in '58, and soon won distinction at the bar. He is a man above medium height, of rather striking appearance, with a face bearing marks of strong character. Besides being a great la wyer he is a famous fisherman, which is sufficient as-

pro tempore of the Senate, for an estimate of student and a man of fine mind, he advance rapidly. He served in the state senate while a young man; for four years, until '75, he was lientenant governor of the state; was presiden-

> Hoke Smith is a brilliant, aggressive young man who has sprung into prominence enddenly. His championship of Cleveland and taxiff re-form has brought him before the public and placed him in the cabinet before he ever had an opportunity to occupy any lesser political position. He was born at Newton, N.C., thirtyseven years ago. He was the son of a college professor, from whom he got his education. At sixteen he went to Georgia, and his earlier career there was as a school teacher. While teaching school he studied law and afterward went to Atlanta, where he began practice. He soon acquired considerable local prominence as an "anti-railroad" lawyer on account of a number of successful prosecutions of the railroads. During Mr. Cleveland's first term he became prominent as a Cleveland man and tariff reormer. He owns the Atlanta Journal.

FIFTY YEARS AGO.

When President Polk Was Inaugurated

OLD-TIME INAUGURATION—PRIMITIVE APPEAR-ANCE OF THE CITY-THREE INAUGURAL BALLS.

of magnificent distances," the Capitol, in comparison with the present iron pile surmounted by the statue of Freedom, a squatty structure, when President Polk was inaugurated on March 4, 1845. Although it was within two years of being a half century ago there are quite a number of our older citizens who have a lively recollection of the day and remember some indicated by the states. The letter was a lively recollection of the day and remember some indicated from the states. The letter was composed of the Empire Club of New York, uniformed in red shirts, under the command of Capt. Isaiah Bynders: the Jackson Democratic Association, the Young Hickory Club and other democratic associations, with a small delegation of soldiers of the revolution and recollection of the day and remember some incident. Indeed, there are among us some who vitnessed the inauguration of President Jack-

Polk was quite an animated one, and in this section the adherents of the whig party, whose standard bearer was Henry Clay, were wont to inquire, "Who is this man Polk, anyhow?" inquire, "Who is this man Polk, anyhow?
The projects of annexing Texas and fixing the
line of 54 degrees 40 minutes as the boundary
between the United States territory and Great
Britain's possessions furnished the theme for the
campaign cries of the democracy. The songs
of "Raily, Whigs," and "Clay and Frelinghuysen" were to be heard in halls and private
houses and on the streets almost continually.
Texas was admitted to the Union by joint reso-

almost as much applause as did the gallant Polk. A PINE PROCESSION FOR THOSE DATS.

For this period in our history the procession ras a fine one, excelling the anticipations of

some who were active in making the arrange-ments, although the entire procession did not exceed a mile in length. The spectators were exceed a mile in length. The spectators were not so numerous as to crowd Pennsylvania ave-nue and the adjacent streets so as to prevent or incommode the military from assembling in front of the city hall (now our court house) and the political clubs from forming at the Franklin engine house (southwest corner of Pennsylvania avenue and 14th street). Itshould be remembered that the population of the nation was then about 18,000,000, while that of the was then about 18,000,000, while that of the District, then including Alexandria city and county, was about 45,000, the city proper 25,000, nearly a third of which was colored. The dwellings, the larger portion frames, then numbered only about 5,000. The city area included much racant space, the houses arranged in clusters. Within three squares of the Capitol to the eastward were the stake left by the preceding yield of corn covering the streets not yet opened. Southwest of the Capitol open fields were on both sides of old the canal, while near South Capitol street some brick varids Mr. Smith's style of speaking in public is rigorous and impressure. He studied elocotype of drawing and other presents the annual income which Mr. Clove and the present of the privilege of drawing and the present of the proposed in the present of the prese Irishman in a way that was extremely funny to the other people who were there. The Irishman sat in the front row of the audience. He was a typical laborer, with a red and white mixed shirt, half wool. Any one would have taken him for a democrat. Morton got on his favorite topic, the tariff, after a while and addressed himself finally to the man in the front to the data short time before been paved with cobble stone in the damized road, from which the damized road in the follows as the

President Cleveland them.

Mr. Olany is a quiet man, whose modely will be a quiet man, whose models will be a quiet man, whose models are also will be a district the problem of the probl

Between 7th and 9th streets stood the old Center market sheds with the Perseverance Center market sheds with the Perseverance engine house in the center of 8th street and the sluggish canal flowed along in B street. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company then landed its passengers just west of the Tiber (2d street and Pennsylvania avenue), the deposituation being a three-storied brick, once a dwelling) surmounted by a belifty, from whence the sound of a small bell notified those whence the sound of a small bell notified those who were near enough of the time for the departure of trains. These ran into sheds extending from the avenue to B street, and there were two daily each way, arriving about 11:15 a. m. and 7:15 p. m. and leaving at 6 a. m. and 4 p. m. The time between Washington and Baltimore was about two and a counter have timore was about two and a quarter hours. This was the only rail communication this city then had, but there were a number of stage lines and the steamers Joe Johnson and Phonix ran to Alexandria and other river points

The principal hotels were Coleman's, now the National, at Pennsylvania avenue and 6th United States, on the avenue between 3d and 4½ streets; Gadsby's, Pennsylvania avenue and 3d street, now the Hotel Brunswick; Fuller's, now Willard's, covering but half the space of the present building, and the Europead, a few doors

BAILROAD ENTERPRISE.

On the day of the inauguration the Baltimore and Ohio railroad ran three extra trains, making four during the morning, and on those came the Independent Blues of Baltimore and the Savage Guards from the factory near Annapolis Junction. The usual run between the two cities took a little over two hours, but the inaugural address for the Baltimore and other papers was carried over in one hour and two minutes, beating the record by two minutes. A BRAVE MILITARY ARRAY.

Gen. John M. McCalla was the chief marshal for the day, and the military was under the command of Capt. Mason of the Potomac Dragoons. The salutes for the assembly of troops, marching and on taking the oath wege fired by the Columbian Artillery, Capt. Caleb Buckingham. The military portion of the line was as follows:

was as follows:
Fairfax Dragoons, Capt. Wilcoxen; Potomac Dragoons, under command of Lieut. Bomford. The Independent Blues, one of the finest companies of this section, of Baltimore, led the foot soldiers, under command of Capt. W. H. Watson, who was afterward colonel of the Maryland regiment, killed in the Mexican war. They had their band, under Prof. Deems, then regarded as one of the finest in the country. The Savlientenant governor of the state; was presidential elector in '75 and was first elected to Congress in that year.

Link Smith is brilled to Congress in that year. local companies in line were the followings Washington Light Infantry, Lieut, J. P. Mo-Washington Light Infantry, Lieut. J. P. Mo-Kean, in uniform of dark blue dress cost, light blue pants, tall infantry hat, with silver sun-burst and visor and white drop plume. This was the predecessor of the present Washington Light Infantry battalion. Among the few who paraded with the Infantry at the time are Mr. John T. Given, George H. Plant, W. E. Morcos, James E. Powers and M. Presnel. James E. Powers and M. French.

National Blues under command of Capt. F. A. Tucker, uniform of dark blue richly trimmed and drop plume. This company subsequently became the National Grays under Gen. P. F. Bacon, and was the nucleus of the National Guard, Col. James A. Tait. Col. Lem Towers was of the Elues, Grays, and afterward of th

nfantry. Mechanical Riflemen, Capt. John McClelland handsomely uniformed company. Independent Grays of Georgetown, Lieut Union Guards, Capt. James L. Catheart,

miformed in gray with black trimmings, co posed mostly of members of the Union Fire Company.

Morgan Riflemen of Georgetown, Lieut. James Goddard, a handsomely uniformed c

pany of young men.

Columbian Riflemen of Alexandria, under command of Capt. M. D. Corse, afterward Gen. Corse of the confederate service. THE CLUBS ALSO THERE.

delegations from the states. The latter were mainly composed of cierks in the depart-ments, but as there were less than 600 in all in the executive departments it is not surprising that this part of the procession was not a le There were two inaugural balls that night

There were two inaugural balls that night, one at Carusi's (11th and C streets) and the other at the National Theater. The managers of the ball failed to agree as to the price of tickets, and hence the two balls. One set were said to be desirious of making the ball a very exclusive aristrocratic affair, and the other desired a very democratic assemblage. It is said that prior to the final arrangements strenuous efforts were made to have but one ball, and some disinterested parties waited on a leading worthy boasted of having a broad, flat foot, after hearing the peacemakers responded, "I'm d—d if old flatty (pointing to his fo

thoroughly in law. During the early years of his practice he lived simply and his appearance It may be that Mr. Carlisle has gotanyhow." It may be that Mr. Carlisle has got-ten over the annoyances of office seekers since live modestly. It is related of him that some of his associates were chaffing him one day beduring the term of Mr. Cleveland and within cause he did not patronize a fashionable tailor. the last two months. If he has not, however, Mr. Smith replied that the day would come when they would hear of him. He was ambitious to make headway in his profession. He the treasury. There is not the slightest doubt among those who know Mr. Carlisie best that cultivated the acquaintance of the people and he soon knew more citizens personally than any other man in the city. He entered the be will successfully manage the great financial department of the government. The beauty of the man is that his great intellectuality is entirely absorbed upon the questions which he

o quickly and easily that it will be of the greatest advantage. Other men not so splendidly equipped in that respect would worry ont the mind and body on the same identical ing. Mr. Carlisle has great respect for newspaper men, if they quote him correctly, but it himself misrepresented in a newspaper upon a question of importance, and he has a remarkdent or the newspaper containing the misreptation. As an instance of this, a few week All of a sudden he stopped telling me some thing to remark: "Now, there's that newspaper Let's go away from here." We walked he elevator, but the new-paper gentleman owed closely at our heels, and as we went

well to the physical body, yet he is fond of pleasure and recreation. His chief recreation is a small game of draw poker—a sort of family

during the week, with a few invited friends. The ante is only five cents and the limit but twenty-five cents. He always plays in bad luck. I think, quits the game four times out of five loser. The fives and deuces seem to have a great fondness for his hand. One rately deals without giving him the deuce or a five of members urging him to accede to the wishes of a majority of the House. Nearly all and he never fails to call the attention of the of the republicans had signed the petition and many of the democrats. Then it was that Mr. "Here's that deuce," or "Here's that five again.
I get it every time." But all the same he
enters into the spirit of the game with as much Carlisle found that it was a condition and not a theory which confronted him, and his nerve and will power came to the front. As I remem-ber, he answered them as follows: "Gentleearnestness as he does in solving a great ques-tion in political economy, and from these men, you have presented a petition here re-questing me to do something that I cannot poker party meetings he derives a great deal conscientiously do because it is against my principles and against a policy upon which I of keen enjoyment and much needed recreawas elected Speaker. This petition is signed mostly by republican members. I am not THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR going to allow the republican side of the House to shape my policy, which is the democratic policy of the country at the present time, nor shall I be forced by the republicans Smith and His Characteristics. newcomer in national politics. He has never

to change my position upon this or any other question. When I was elected Speaker it was fully understood by those who voted for held a political office even in his own state, me that I was opposed to the repeal of the tobacco tax. Nothing has occurred since to I too busy with private affairs to seek honors at shall not recognize any gentleman to offer a the hands of the people. A strong natural taste for politics carried him into state cam-

bill to repeal this tax. But I will do this much: If a majority of the democratic side of the House will ask me to change my policy and the paigns by the time he reached his majority, n them Mr. Carlisle walked up and down

when he was eighteen years old. He had taught school a year or two and read law before he changed his residence. In selecting his future home he displayed that foresight which has always stood him so well in the years that On matters of great pith and moment Mr. have elapsed since. Atlanta was then just Everything and everybody was new to the place. Strangers were gra-ping the trade and the professions. Atlanta had many of the nts of a western town. Brains, energy and force of character counted for everything. These young Suith had. They came to him by inheritance, his father being a descendant of the Puritans and his mother a daughter of the famous Hoke family of North Carolina, The new secretary was named for his uncle, plicants and the wives and mothers and sisters. The new secretary was hanned and cousins and aunts of all of them flocking the distinguished Gen. Michael Hoke, of the confederate army. Mr. Smith was admitted to the bar the first

tire duties of Speaker. He had about fifty ap-plicants and the wives and mothers and sisters letter week in the life of the Speaker. Toward the close he came into his room one morning at 18 then. Practice came slowly at first, but in the chandsome majorities in the time the young attorney won the confidence of neighboring states which he had stumped, too. letter week in the life of the Speaker. Toward Year of his residence in Atlanta. He was only the people and he improved every advantage. He was a hard student and grounded himself

into the elevator stepped in also. Then he said: "Mr. Carlisle, wou't you make a state-